### VILSON BLAMES OWNERS FOR TWO GREAT STRIKES

Declares Ultimate Responsibility for Calumet Copper and Colorado Coal Troubles Rests on Them.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR REPORT

Reviews Labor Disputes Successfully Mediated During Last Year, and Defines Principles Upon Which Action Upon Such Cases Is Taken.

WASHINGTON, December 13 .- Secetary Wilson, of the Department of abor, in his annual report, submitted -day, expresses the conviction that d the cwners of the mine properties the Calument copper region and the plorado coal fields dealt with the rike situations in their inception, and they been on the ground and per-

onsibility of the workmen for the tke and its incidents," said Secre-ry Wilson, "the local management nnot be wholly acquitted; and upon e elementary principle of agency, as und in morals as in law, ultimate reonsibility must rest upon the own-

sputes the department has successlly mediated during the last year, ad it defines at some length the prin-ples upon which the department acts such cases. Of the mediation and oncillation work the report says:
"Of all the functions of the Departent of Labor which it is yet possible administer, this one may be reant of Labor which it is not be rea administer, this one may be rea administer, this one may be rea ably regarded as the most import. Suggesting with reference to ladisputes a development of diplomatic duties in the Department of Labor analogous to those in the De-partment of State with reference to inrnational disputes, it points to a Fed-al administrative system for pro-oting and fostering industrial peace; ot a peace of the Warsaw order, but of mutual benefit and good will. EPARTMENT MUST CONSERVE

INTERESTS OF WAGE EARNERS "Primarily the Department of La-" must conserve in industral dis-tites the interests of the wage earn-s of the United States. Such is its ity under the law of its creation, the st section of which charges it with sponsibility for their general welfare, while the eighth makes this responsibility specific as to labor disputes. And those interests are exceptional in their magnitude. Not only do wage earners constitute in number more than a third of our total population, but in financial respects also their aggregate interests are vest. so their aggregate interests are vast. It is doubtful if any vocational inter-ests represented in our government

ntative of wage-earning interests, is do so without partisanship or prebut with fairness to every in-

should be understood, therefore, n, compulsory or otherwise. in any other sense a judicial func-on. The function is one of negotia-on. Neither the secretary nor comssioners of conciliation whom he ap-ints are arbitrators. Though they by propose arbitration when circum-inces seem to call for it, they do not temployment.

"Excess in the supply of labor over demand for it is a cause of labor dis-putes which ranks high in importance, putes which ranks high in importance, it, indeed, it does not rank as the emselves act as arbitrators, and it EEK TO BRING EMPLOYER

ences to adjust. When commissioners fail in that way to get employe and employer together, mediation is resorted to. The commissioners negotiate between representatives of the employer and representatives of the employer in an effort to find some mutually satisfactory basis of agreement. Failing also in that, the commissioners endeavor to get the conflicting parties to agree to a basis of arbitration, the award to decide nothing but the points actually in dising but the points actually in dis-pute. Any of those three courses is preferable to a strike.

"When the department is unable, whether through commissioners of conciliation or otherwise, to get the parties to meet and work out their own problems, or to agree upon an adjustment by way of mediatorial negotiation, or to adopt arbitration by arbitrators of their own choosing, then there is nothing further the department can do than to give to the public the information necessary to enable it to pass a fair judgment upon the merits of the dispute.

"It will be seen, therefore, that the

the merits of the dispute.

"It will be seen, therefore, that the qualifications of commissioners of conciliation are not at all judicial, and that criticisms of their having or having had partisan affiliations are based upon a misapprehension of the duty the statute has imposed upon them and upon this department. It is not a reasonable objection to a commissioner of conciliation that he belongs to a workers' organization, nor that he belongs to an employers' organization. longs to an employers' organization.
His important qualifications are not ignorance of, or indifference to, the interests of either party or both, but tact, fairness and good feeling in negotlations in addition to competency with reference to technical aspects of the matters in dispute. Those qualifications among persons having no affiliations with either side are too rare for the practical purposes of mediation and conciliation.

POLICY OF DEPARTMENT
IN NAMING COMMISSIONERS

"It is, then, the policy of the Department of Labor, and has been its custom, to appoint in important cases two or more commissioners of conciliation of the kind just described, so that the secretary may be intelligently advised of the merits of the dispute from all angles on both sides.

"This was done in the case of the Colorado coal strike, one of the commissioners in that case being, as already stated, a miner whose labor affiliations pointed to possible sympathy with the strikers, the other being a mine operator, whose business affiliations pointed possibly to sympathy with the mine operators. But both were fair-minded, as well as technically competent men. Their joint recommendation, approved by the department and the President and accepted by the strikers, is confidently submitted as evidence of the good faith of the department's commissioners of conciliation and of the wisdomers of conciliation and of the wisdomers of conciliation work.

"Although the department seldom of-

fers mediation in labor disputes un-less solicited to do so, and although this is regarded as the wiser policy at this is regarded as the wiser policy at present, yet the statute empowers the secretary to act 'whenever, in his judgment, the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done'; and conditions are conceivable in which it would be advisable for the department to offer its good offices though neither party requested or desired it. In the case, for instance, of a strike of such bit-terness as to inspire both sides with a determination to fight to the bitter end, and of such magnitude as to prejudice other industrial interests or to disturb

the public at large, !t would doubtless be the du' / of the department of Labor to intervene." LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT

The Colorade and Michigan strikes Secretary Wilson dismisses briefly, quoting references he made to them in quoting references he made to them in his last report. Of the Michigan cop-per strike, he says: "If the managers of the property involved in this strike had dealt with the dispute at its in-ception, as its principal owners (Messrs. Shaw and Agassiz) might have done had they been on the ground and per-sonally in charge there is research. in charge, there is reason to believe that no strike would have oc-curred. But the local superintendent, doubtless an excellent property manager, appears by the reports to have been a poor manager of men.

"When the employes solicited a con ference with him, in order to present grievances, their request was entirely ignored. It appears to have been this treatment that precipitated the strike the "city manager" form of governand kindred treatment that prevented subsequent negotiations for terminatting it fairly. No rights of the company could have been injured, nor any posed change in the form of govern-

"Whatever may have been the re-tponsibility of the workmen for the strike and its incidents, the local management cannot be wholly acquitted; and upon the elementary principle of agency, as sound in morals as in law ultimate responsibility must rest upon

Of the Colorado strike the secretary

has necessitated the use of Federal troops, is another conspiguous instance of industrial warfare in which, howev-er heavily the responsibility may rest or heavily the response.

It must attach also upon the strikers, it must attach also to the local management of the property involved, and therefore to the responsible owners. In its early stages this strike could, as stated in the first annual report, have been settled upon annual report, have been settled upon the country of the poor in the city. The benefit of the poor in the city. The benefit of the poor in the city. The proceeds will be devoted to the purpose of provisions. annual report, have been settled upon fair terms had the proposals of the De-partment of Labor for arbitration by an unbiased board chosen by mutual agreement been promptly accepted."

estem exceed in volume or public importance those of the wage earners of the United States.

"E. though the Department of Larrier the department is utilizing its presents primarily the wage arning interests in labor disputes, its deal is to make its representation imilar in character to that of the Detail in the department of State, which, while representing the interests of this country in enting the interests of this country in extended the undertaken as well. For this purpose legislation is necessary. Pending such legislation, however, the department is utilizing its present powers as fully as circumstance permit by availing itself of the services of the division of information in the interests of this country in extended the interest, was arrested here last night. He is charged with ent on bulk of mail carried, to stimustened at the station as he naw police officers waiting for him. He was captured after a short chase, and will be sent back to Sussex to-morrow.

Sex County for larceny, was arrested here last night. He is charged with ent on bulk of mail carried, to stimustened at the present powers as fully as circumstance of a train and came to Petersburg. Headjustment of postmasters' salimpling off and taking flight at the station as he naw police officers waiting for him. He was captured after a short chase, and will be sent back to Sussex to-morrow.

Caranting the department legal jurishment of State, which, while representation of the Department legal in the present powers as fully as circumstance of the country in the present powers as fully as circumstance of the department is utilizing its do a train and came to Petersburg. Headjustment of postmasters' salimples of an taking flight at the station as he naw police officers wait in the present powers as fully as circumstance of the country in the present powers as fully as circumstance of the present powers as fu artiment of State, which, while repreparting the interests of this country in
isputes between it and other countries,
oses so with fairness toward all counries. Accordingly, the policy of the
department of Labor, though it exeutes its mediation and concilistion
unterlies as the governmental repreunctions as the governmental repreearners of the United States, that function may be regarded as having been tion may be regarded as having been so far inferentially enlarged as to include citizens within the scope of its intended benefits. The department has, therefore, through the division of information, entered upon plans of work Nor is for improving the opportunities of the ul func- wage-earners of the United States, whether citizens or aliens, for profit-

contrary to the policy of the Deriment of Labor for them to do so, EK TO BRING EMPLOYER

AND EMPLOYER

What the commissioners of concilions seek to do is to bring employer to the complete remedy for industrial disputes would be to of demploye together, so that they if work out their differences between emselves peacefully and amicably, as siness men with legitimate differences to adjust. When commissioners can to adjust. When commissioners of accidental displacements of wage-like that way to get employe and or accidental displacements of wage-earners can doubt that it exists in some degree. There were—'maniess jobs' for 'jobless" victims of the Salem fire, and this department helped to bring the two together; there are 'maniess jobs' of the seasonal kind on our farms and elsewhere to which this department has been able in some in-stances to bring 'fobless men' insodepartment has been able in some instances to bring 'jobless men.' Insofar as departmental work of this kind that the points actually in distinct. Any of those three courses is referable to a strike.

"When the department is unable, the condition or otherwise, to get the inciliation or otherwise, to get the tribe to meet and work out their vin problems, or to agree upon an wish person in that the contry.

MUST REMOVE CAUSES

"By systematically bringing some 'jobless men' and some 'manicss jobs' together on a national scale, the necessary first steps will have been taken toward complete removal of what is perhaps the most potent cause of labor disputes—involuntary unemployment. Even in the taking of those first steps the modifying effect will be progressively realized from the beginning.

"Of course, the labor problem cannot be solved by ameliorative plans, such as are here proposed unless the OF LABOR DISPUTES

such as are here proposed unless the causes of involuntary unemployment are unbelievably superficial and vulnerable; but with seasonal variations of employment nationally adjusted, with accidental disturbances to employment nationally provided for, with individual delinquencies in respect of employment better understood by the comployment better understood by the camployment better understood by the camplo camployment better understood by the camplo campl Individual delinquencies in respect of employment better understood by national public opinion, and with such ameliorations of industrial distress as this department is now preparing to offer, a right beginning will have been made. This work will at least clear the way for dealing effectively with the deeper-rooted and more stubborn and general causes of involuntary unemployment which thoughtful observers of modern industrial conditions seem to recognize in one form or another."

of modern industrial conditions seem to recognize in one form or another."
Secretary Wilson renews his last year's recommendation that Congress prohibit interstate transportation of armed private police or guards for either side in industrial disputes. Suggestions for general legislation, he soys, will be made on occasion. The report reviews at some length the year's work in the various bureaus in

PETERSBURG

## IMPORTANT MEETINGS WILL BE HELD TUESDAY Burleson Features Report With Esti-

Stockholders of Southside Fair Association to Elect Officers and Transact Other Business.

CITY MANAGER IS PROPOSED

POOR MANAGER OF MEN Chamber of Commerce Will Consider Change in Plan of City Government-Dinwiddie School Trustees Arranging Interesting Program.

> [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] PETERSBURG, VA., December 13 .-Two meetings of interest will be held on Tuesday evening. One is the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southside Virginia Fair Associa-tion, at which reports of the associa-tion's work will be read, and plans for the future discussed, officers elected and other business transacted. The fairs held by this association have been among the best in the State. The other will be the meeting of the

Chamber of Commerce committee pany could have been injured, nor any prejudice to its business incurred, by a courteous reception of complaints from the employes, followed by removing grievances if real, or explaining them away if mistaken.

"Whatever was here been the committee is to conduct a cambriance in the committee is to conduct a cambrian committee is to conduct a cambriance is to conduct a cambrian committee is to condu

Interesting Events.

The school trustees of Namozine district, Dinwiddle County, are arranging for an oyster supper, to be given at Midway School, on the evening of De-cember 22. The spread on the occasion, however, will not be its most in teresting feature. Addresses will be delivered by Attorney-General John Garland Pollard, President J. L. Jarman, of the Farmville Normal School, and J. H. Binford, of the State Educational Society. There will be a double feast for the large crowd expected to attend.

proceeds will be devoted to the pur-chase and distribution of provisions. an unblased board chosen by mutual agreement been promptly accepted."

DISCUSSES DISTRIBUTION

OF THE WAGE EARNERS

Mr. Wilson then discusses the distribution of wage-earners, saying:

"The welfare of the wage-earners of the United States cannot be served by mediation of labor disputes alone. Affirmative measures for modifying, if not whelly obviating, the industrial maladjustments that generate these disputes must be undertaken as well. For this purpose legislation is necessible to the purchase and distribution of provisions. The Daughters make generous provisions in the way of food for the poor every Christmas, being able to do so the liberality of merchants and others, judging by the efforts being made by the charitable organizations, the churches and the secret orders, the poor will receive generous attention this Christmas.

Fugitive Captured.

Paul McGee, colored, wanted in Sussex County for larceny, was arrested been provided.

General News Notes.

A number of members of Petersburg Council, Knights of Columbus, went over to Richmond this afternoon to witness the confirming by Richmond Council of the major degree on some

sixty or more candidates.

Nearly all the counties in this judicial circuit have provided a comfortable private room at their respective courthouses, for the accommodation and convenience of Judge Southall.

The Board of Supervisors of Dinwiddle County held its monthly meeting at the county courthouse yesterday. Nothing of importance outside of the rou-tine was considered. Road work in the county is progressing satisfac-

Alleged to Have Kicked Woman.
William Walker was yesterday arrested by Patrolman Warriner on a warrant charging him with assaulting Mrs. Mary Rock and kicking her. The man was taken to the First Precinct Station, and will be given a hearing Station, and will be given a hearing in the Police Court this morning.

mate of \$3,569,545 Surplus for

ENORMOUS GROWTH RECORDED

of Compensation for Railroads.

WASHINGTON, December 13 .- As serting that for the first time since its organization by Benjamin Frank lin, the Post-office Department is on a self-sustaining basis, Postmaster-Gen eral Burleson submitted to President Wilson to-day his annual report. It records enormous growth in the de-

an estimate that a surplus of \$3,569,545, the second of his administration, will be shown for the fiscal year of 1914 when all claims and charges have On that showing he bases his declaration that the department "has been securely placed upon a self-sustaining basis" "It is safe to say," the report adds, "that unless unusual conditions should

IMPORTANT FEATURES
OF LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

ed is as follows as to its most impor-tant features:
Larly action toward government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines and immediate taking over of these systems in linwali, Alaska and Porto Rico. Transfer of the Alaska cable from War to Post-office Depart-ment control. ment control.

on rural delivery. Post-office co-operation with State governments in road building where improvements insure better postal

limit restriction.

view of recent successful experiments Passage by Senate of pending bill providing space basis of compensation for railroads on mail carried instead of weight basis.

diction over selection of sites and de-signs for postal buildings.

RAPID GROWTH

OF THE PARCEL POST

Of the parcel jost during the last

vear the report says:

"Rapid growth of the parcel post
vastly increased postal business during the year. The department's field
of service has expanded at a phenomenal rate; it is still expanding. Not-withstanding the decreases of parcel post rates authorized January 1, 1914, economics of administration have kept

"The postal revenues for 1914 amounted to \$287,934,567.67, an increase over the preceding year of slightly less than 8 per cent. as compared with All the countles in the Fourth District have responded handsomely to the call for relief for the Belgian sufferers, and their donations are being sent to Norfolk for shipment. adjusted losses due to fire, burglary, etc. to \$14.333.46. The excess of audetc., to \$14,333.46. The excess of audited revenues over audited expenses and losses is, therefore, \$4,376,463.05.

"This audited surplus does not, however, represent the actual financial results for the year. It involves comparison of amounts that are not properly comparable. It does not include obligations which were incurred, but not paid within the year, while it does include some payments on account of obligations incurred in prior years."

A statement follows of revenues and

## POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT NOW SELF-SUSTAINING

Fiscal Year.

Recommends Action Toward Government Ownership of Telegraph and Telephone Lines-Favors Change

postal legislation to increase the scope of the department's activities. Mr. Burleson features his report with

arise, resulting in abnormal depres-sion of husiness, there is no danger of recurring deficiencies."

The legislative program recommend ed is as follows as to its most impor-

Substitution of contract "star route" system for salaried rural carrier service to eliminate \$40,000,000 annual loss

Raising maximum balance acceptable at postal banks from \$500 to \$2,000, interest payments to be limited to \$1,000. Removal of monthly deposit

Aerial mail service, where topography warrants, and extension of motor truck and automobile service in

Pending change in rural delivery sys-tem, computation of carriers' salaries on basis of services performed, depend-

of the department's financial con-dition the report says:

A statement follows of revenues and expenses based upon the reported rev-enues and the estimated expenses of



#### "The Thinkers of the Country Are the Tobacco Chewers"

said one of the greatest thinkers this country ever produced.

Says the Doctor:

After a trying day visiting my patients, a chew of PICNIC TWIST soothes my nerves and calms and fits me for the morrow.

It is the soft, mild leaf of PICNIC TWIST that is so satisfying. It does not possess the depressing 'after effect' of dark 'heavy' tobaccos. There's

the same difference between PICNIC TWIST and 'heavy' tobacco as between a good cup of just right coffee and one that is muddy and overstrong.'



"On this basis, the revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, are found to exceed by \$3,569,687 the expenses for maintenance during the same period. While the announcement establishes confidence in the fact that that of the convenience and benefit transmission and delivery of mail carries an obligation to perform this function for all its citizens; honce the Post

REDUCTION OF RATES NOT WARRANTED NOW "The surplus for the year just closed, "The surplus for the year just closed, though substantial in amount, necessarily represents an approximate adjustment of revenues and disbursements, made possible by economies in administration; compared with the volume of transactions; it is believed therefore, that a recommendation for the reduction of postage rates or fees is not warranted at this time."

Reviewing his recommendations for Reviewing his recommendations for government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines, Mr. Burleson says: "The Postmaster-General renews the recommendation embodied in his last annual report that Congress seriously consider the question of declaring a government monopoly over all utilities for the public transmission of intelligence, and that steps be taken as soon as practicable to incorporate into the postal establishments the teleas soon as practicable to incorporate into the postal establishments the tele

graph and telephone systems of the country.

"In that report reference was made to the anomalous condition in this country under which the telegraph and telephone utilities, being vehicles for the public transmission of intelligence, infringe upon a function reserved by the public transmission of intelligence, infringe upon a function reserved by the Constitution to the national government. They inherently, as well as constitutionally, belong to the postal service. The firm conviction of the department is here reiterated that telegraph and telephone service is inevitably monopolistic, and, when operated under private control, does not render the maximum of public service at the

the maximum of public service at the minimum cost to the whole people. "It is an interesting fact that, whoreas policies of government have advocated and some adopted, the constitutionality of which have been seriously questioned, the principle of government ownership and control of the telegraph and telephone finds its greatest strength in the Constitution.
This opinion has been shared by practically all Postmasters-General of the United States, who have held that the wolfare and happiness of the nation depend upon the fullest utilization of these agencies by the people, which can only be accomplished through gov-ernment ownership.

CONDITIONS IN TERRITORIES
FAVORABLE TO CHANGE

"It is also recommended that the telegraph and telephone facilities of Alaska, Porto Rico and the Hawalian Islands be at once taken over and op-erated by the Post-office Department. This recommendation is based on an exhaustive investigation, which dis-closed that the conditions in these ter-ritories are generally such as to favor the change. A large part of the prop-erty involved is already government-owned and operated in Alaska by the War Department and in Porto Rico by the insular government. The services are so detached geographically as to are so detached geographically as to proclude complicated relationships with neighboring systems and are yet suf-ficient in extent to afford valuable ex-Acient in extent to afford valuable experimental demonstration for the postal service looking to the administration eventually of a complete national service. This action will have the effect of strengthening the national government in its outlying territories, and is specially recommended because of the expediency of taking over the private ownerships before elaborate and costly extensions and duplications of service have been built up."

Defining the general policy he has pursued, Mr. Burleson says:

"The service has been administered

"The service has been administered for the convenience of the public, not for profit; to promote efficiency by standardizing and simplifying proced-

service for that year, and the re-t adds:

On this basis, the revenues for the large and year ended June 30, 1914, are lify: to reduce rates in so far as proves

Service for that year, and the re-partisanship; to extend service wher-ever present or prospective returns jus-lify: to reduce rates in so far as proves

Stablished policy of Congress. Furthconsistent with general fiscal neces-sity; and to provide all communities and all sections of the country, as far as practicable, with uniform service "The fact that the government exer-

tal Service may not be operated wholly upon the lines of private enterprise. Whether or not service shall be granted or extensions authorized are questions which, as they arise in a particular case, should not be determined entirely with respect to revenue considerations Yet it is equally the duty of the de partment to apply the mechanical and administrative economies, which pri-vate business enterprise develops, and

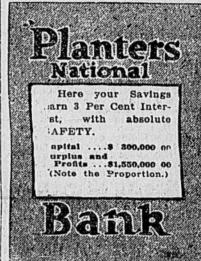
2.94 per cent over the preceding year, with a resoltant "drain on postal revenues" that "emphasizes the necessity of taking some step in the direc-tion of readjusting the rates on second-class mail."

HIGHER POSTAGE RATES ON SECOND-CLASS MATTER

"In my last annual report," Mr. Bur-leson says, "the hope was expressed that Congress would amend the exist-ing law and raise the rate on second-class matter in accordance with the recommendation of the commission created in 1911 under a joint resolution of Congress to investigate the subject, which found the cost of handling and transporting second-class matter, exclusive of certain expenditures con-cerning which exact information was not at hand, to be approximately of cents a pound, and recommended that the postage rate thereon be increased from I cent a pound to 2 cents a pound. In order to renew attention to the matter the department in January last addressed a letter to the joint committee of Congress before which the question of proper rates of postage on second-class matter has been pending second-class matter has been pending for more than two years in which it was recommended that the rate on pub-lications issued less frequently than weekly, and on weekly publications, other than newspapers, be increased from 1 cent a pound to 2 cents a pound, leaving for future determination an additional increase if same should be found necessary or desirable.

"The distinction made between news-

EVERY one interested in the eternal salvation of children should read Dr. Cliarles Gilmore Kerley's article, "A Millionaire Baby," in The Times-Dis-patch of Sunday, December 13.—Adv.



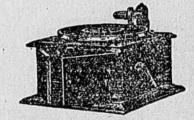
established policy of Congress. Further reason why the readjustment of postage rates on second-class matter should begin with publications other than newspapers is found in the greater length of the average haul of such publications and the consequent greater cost of their transportation.

"Up to the present time the joint committee has made no report or rec-ommendation on the subject. Until some such action shall be taken to readjust rates on second-class matter no serious consideration can be given to plans for revising and reducing rates on first-class mail."

Discussing the question of railway compensation, the report says it is believed the enactment of the House bill, vate business enterprise develops, and vate business enterprise develops, and which inventive genius from time to time offers. The maximum of service at the minimum of expense is the proper rule to govern public business."

The report deciares newspapers and th

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Ballin' the Jack-Fox Trot; Meadowbrook-Fox Trot; By the Beautiful Sea Medley-One-Step; Sit Down, You're Rocking the Boat Medley-One-Step; A Little Love, a Little Kiss-Hesitation Waltz; Little Grey Home in the West-Hesitation Waltz; The Moorish Glide-One-Step; They're on Their Way to Mexico-One-Step; Amapa-Maxixe; Sans Souci-Maxixe.

12 Popular Songs

I Want to Go Back to Michigan; At the Mississippi Cabaret: You're More Than the World to Me: Diane of the Green Van; When You're a Long, Long Way from Home; In the Palace of Dreams, Along Came Ruth; I'll Do it All Over Again; On the Shores of Italy; Harmony Bay; Silent Night (Christmas Song); Hark! the Herald Angels Sing (Christmas Song by Trinity Choir).

All the above at the price, \$23.75. Easy payments. Thousands of other Records to sub-

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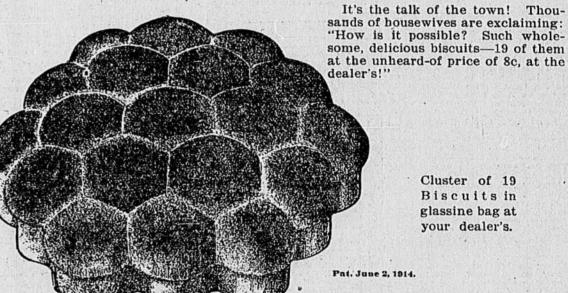
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to Sell 19 Delicious Biscuits for 8c?"



sands of bousewives are exclaiming: "How is it possible? Such wholesome, delicious biscuits-19 of them at the unheard-of price of 8c, at the

> Cluster of 19 Biscuits in glassine bag at your dealer's.

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